

New African Mallophaga — Part II.

by

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(Continued from Journal Ent. Soc. S. Africa, vol. iv, p. 47).

Otilipeurus bedfordi sp. nov.

Exceedingly close to *O. kori* Bedford, the two species being distinguished from all other described members of the genus except *O. turmalis* (Denny) by their very rounded heads, and from *turmalis* by their much less prominent temples.

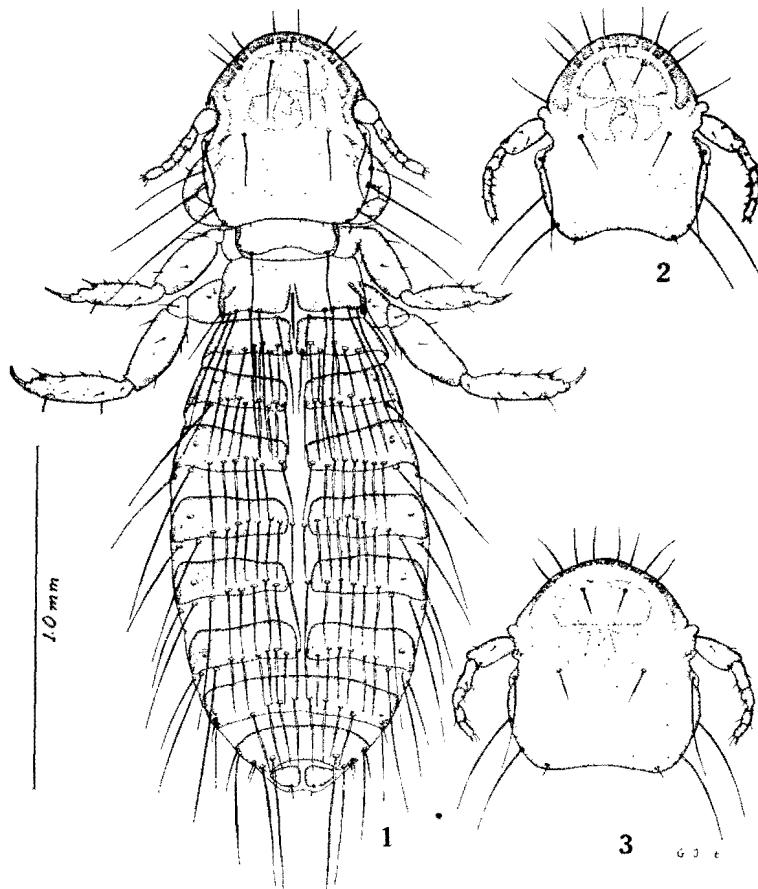


Fig. 1. *Otilipeurus bedfordi* sp. nov., female; 2. *O. bedfordi* sp. nov., head of male; 3. *O. kori* Bedford, head of male. All the figures are on the same scale and show the dorsal aspect.

Female (Fig. 1). White with yellow-brown sclerotised areas. Head somewhat longer than that of *kori* (index 1.13 as against 1.08),

temples much straighter; chaetotaxy similar in the two species. Prothorax similar to that of *kori*. Pterothorax as in *kori* except that the sides are much less oblique. Abdomen widest at 4th or 5th segment, with tergal plates rather well sclerotised, narrowly broken in the median line on segments 1—6, complete on segments 7 and 8; setae on tergites more numerous than in *kori* but forming a single rather irregular row as in that species, approximately 8, 9, 10, 11, 9 and 8 on each side of tergites 1—6 (not including pleural setae) as against 5, 6, 6, 7, 6 and 6 in *kori*, and on tergites 2—6 one or two of the setae placed in the unsclerotised area behind the plate. Terminal segments much as in *kori*. On the venter there are fairly well-sclerotised continuous sternal plates on abdominal segments 1—5 and a large undivided plate on segments 6 and 7; on the venter of the prothorax and pterothorax there is a single large submedian seta on each side, on the abdominal sternites there are 4—6 setae on each side on the unmodified segments. The enormous difference in the shape of the abdomen in the two species is largely, if not wholly, illusory; Bedford's type of *kori*, which I have seen, has the abdomen distorted and shrunken; my specimens of *bedfordi* (though possibly somewhat broadened in mounting) show the real shape of the abdomen in this genus much better.

Male. Colour as in the female but much paler, as is usual in the genus. Head (Fig. 2) much longer than that of *kori* (index 1.16 as against 1.11), preantennal region rather longer and much narrower; antenna with process on third segment slightly longer and more slender, forming a more definite hook. Heavily sclerotised margin of frons much wider than in *kori*. Prothorax as in the female; pterothorax with much less oblique sides than in *kori*. Abdomen almost straight-sided, widest at the 4th or 5th segment. Tergal plates all undivided except that of the first segment; about 5, 6, 6, 6, 6 and 5 setae on each side of tergites 1—6. Genitalia indistinguishable from those of *kori*.

Measurements of the types are as follows:—

	Male		Female	
	Length	Breadth	Length	Breadth
Head	0.58	0.48	0.55	0.48
Prothorax	0.13	0.31	0.13	0.30
Pterothorax	0.15	0.40	0.15	0.42
Abdomen	1.50	0.53	1.40	0.73
Total	2.36		2.23	

Male holotype, female allotype and two male and two female paratypes from *Neotis caffra jacksoni* Bannerman (Jackson's Rufous-necked Bustard), Kachumbula, Bugwere district, Uganda, 21.xi.1940. T. W. Chorley. Types in the British Museum, paratypes in my own collection. The species is named in honour of the late Mr. G. A. H. Bedford, the founder of the genus.

The drawing of the head of *O. kori* Bedford (Fig. 3) is made from a specimen belonging to the type lot and compared with the allotype by myself. All the drawings are the work of Mrs. G. J. Edney, to whom I am greatly indebted for the care and skill with which they were made.